7: Joest--57 [7] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 609 Chin-hoan

They have straight hair, never frizzly or wavy, and apparently not so stiff as that of the Malayans. By a fortunate accident I was able to obtain two specimens of their hair. In Tokohan, a village not far from the border there were three natives who were awaiting execution for killing several Chinese. I offered them presents first, but without success. It took three Chinese to hold two of the prisoners who, in spite of their chains, resisted with the utmost force until I had cut off some of their hair.

7: Joest--57-58 E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 142 Chin-hoan

The men have an attractive, slim build; young people have pleasing, rounded contours. Their eyes are small, dark brown or black, with scant eyelashes and eyebrows; they have thin lips, beautiful teeth, and beautiful noses; some of them have aquiline noses. The color of their skin is a reddish brown; the [58] skin of the women is considerably lighter; some of them have yellowish white skin like that of the Chinese. If they are hot or drunk, both the men and women have flushed cheeks. In spite of their prominent cheekbones their facial expression is attractive; some of the girls were decidedly pretty. There are no traces of a resemblance to Negroes or Alfuros; I should say, without attaching any scientific value to the statement, that both men and women resemble the Japanese in respect to their features, the women even in respect to their figures. The women especially are strong and healthy; many of them have fat calves, which they protect from the thorny shrubs with a type of gaiters; the legs of the men are covered with scars.

7: Joest--58 [2] 116, 142 E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines Chin-hoan

The beard of the men is scant; they have just the hint of a mustache; there are some traces of hair on the armpits and on the genitals.

11: Haguenauer--33 T-3 (no date) 1929
116, 142

Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

The Tayal are well-built, and quite slender. The eyes have nothing Mongolian about them, while the brown skin reminds you of that of the Malays. Physical beauty is rare, but some of the women are attractive.

16: Müller--229 [3] U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 141, 142, 164

The physical characteristics which all the aborigines of Formosa have in common are stiff black hair, prominent cheekbones, black iris, eyes of the Malayan type, a snub nose with wide nostrils, yellowish complexion, sparse beard, and medium height. The size of the skull (cephalic index) is between 79 and 83; they are brachycephalic. Although their build is not especially strong, they are agile and have a great deal of endurance. They are, however, subject to climatic diseases such as malaria.

19: Guérin and Bernard--553 [3] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 141, 142, 481

The Formosan savages are similar to the higher quadrumanes, such as the gorilla, in their gait. Their arms are long, and they have enormous feet. When they walk the front part of the foot is the only section that touches the ground; this is managed in some way by a perfect manipulation of the toes. The savages are above normal height, except among the southern tribes. The hair of the savages is usually tied in a knot at the back of the head, although it is occasionally cut short. Body hair is not very abundant. The features are those of a race which has been degraded by the difficulties of eking out an existence. Children in the north look very much like Europeans. You are amazed by the variety of physiognomies, for flat faces are seen side by side with Greco-Roman profiles. Unfortunately, the natural beauty is soon destroyed by an artificial ugliness. The southerners look like Malays or Tayals, but they are all extremely vigorous and agile.

20: Alvarez--256
116, 142, 144

(no date) 1927

Formosan Aborigines

"The Igorrotes of Formosa have great beautiful black or brown eyes, an agreeable and even noble countenance, notwithstanding their savage manners and customs. The horizontal orbits of their eyes separate them from their oblique-eyed Chinese neighbours. There are indeed oblique-eyed individuals among them, for they have mixed very considerably with the Chinese. The head is covered with blackish, smooth hair, yet not very abundant, nor very long, owing probably to the lack of care and cleanliness. Blond haired individuals have rarely been observed among them, and bare-headed people are likewise extremely rare.

The Japanese Prof. R. TORII, however, states: 'blond haired Igorrotes are to be found frequently'. And TAYLOR says: 'they have red hair and use bracelets of silver, made by themselves'; and 'they seem to be descendants of the Dutch, who took refuge in the mountains, when they fled ferocious Koxinga'."

20: Alvarez--256 [2]
116, 141, 142

(no date) 1927

Formosan Aborigines
Paiwan

"The forehead is regular. The nose is straight, yet slightly flattened towards the nostrils. Very thick lips appear among the Tsalisen, Pyuma and Paiwan. Tendency to obesity is rare. The Tsalisen, and most of the Pyuma and Paiwan, have round faces and strong limbs. They can run with great speed. They have good eyes and are splendid marksmen. They are either dark brown or blackish in complexion."

20: Alvarez--256[3] (no date) 1927 Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 302

"The women of the villages Urai and Linmongan, situated in the north, near the capital of the island are almost red in colour and of a cheerful and agreeable countenance. The Tangoos, as well as the Atayal, are bronze in complexion and of a bad-looking appearance. A similar complexion is found among the Bunum and Tsu-u, in the central regions. They are called Chui-huan, viz., savages of the water, for they dwell on the borders of lake Candidius. According to TAYLOR, the Diaramonk, a Tsalisen branch of the southeast, 'are rather black and let their hair and finger-nails grow'."

20: Alvarez--256-257
116, 142, 144

(no date) 1927

Formosan Aborigines

"Lighter shades of complexion are observed among the Bunum, Tayal and northern Amis (6). The latter are generally strong and well built. They [257] are much stronger

6. See on this subject 'Memoria de cosas pertenecientes á la Isla Hermosa en 1632', by Father JACINTO ESQUIVEL, publ. in the 'Correo Sino-Anamita, o Correspondencia de las [257]Misiones del S. O. de Predicadores' 1897, Vol. XXX, p. 18 passim. The original Manuscript is preserved in the Archives of the monastery of Sto. Domingo, at Manila (Philippine Islands).

than the western Paiwan, who are weak and short in stature. The Paiwan of Botan, in the east are, however, tall and strong. The same may be said of the Buhuan in the centre. They 'are a beautiful race, strong, tall and of fine complexion', while, according to the Japanese authors, Bunum, Tsu-u, Tsalisen and Paiwan are found to be of either short of middling stature and of unprepossessing appearance, especially those of the Bunum branch named Gundai. The latter may be regarded as the genuine primitive inhabitants closely related to the Papuans, while the Atayal of the north undoubtedly belong to the Malayan stock."

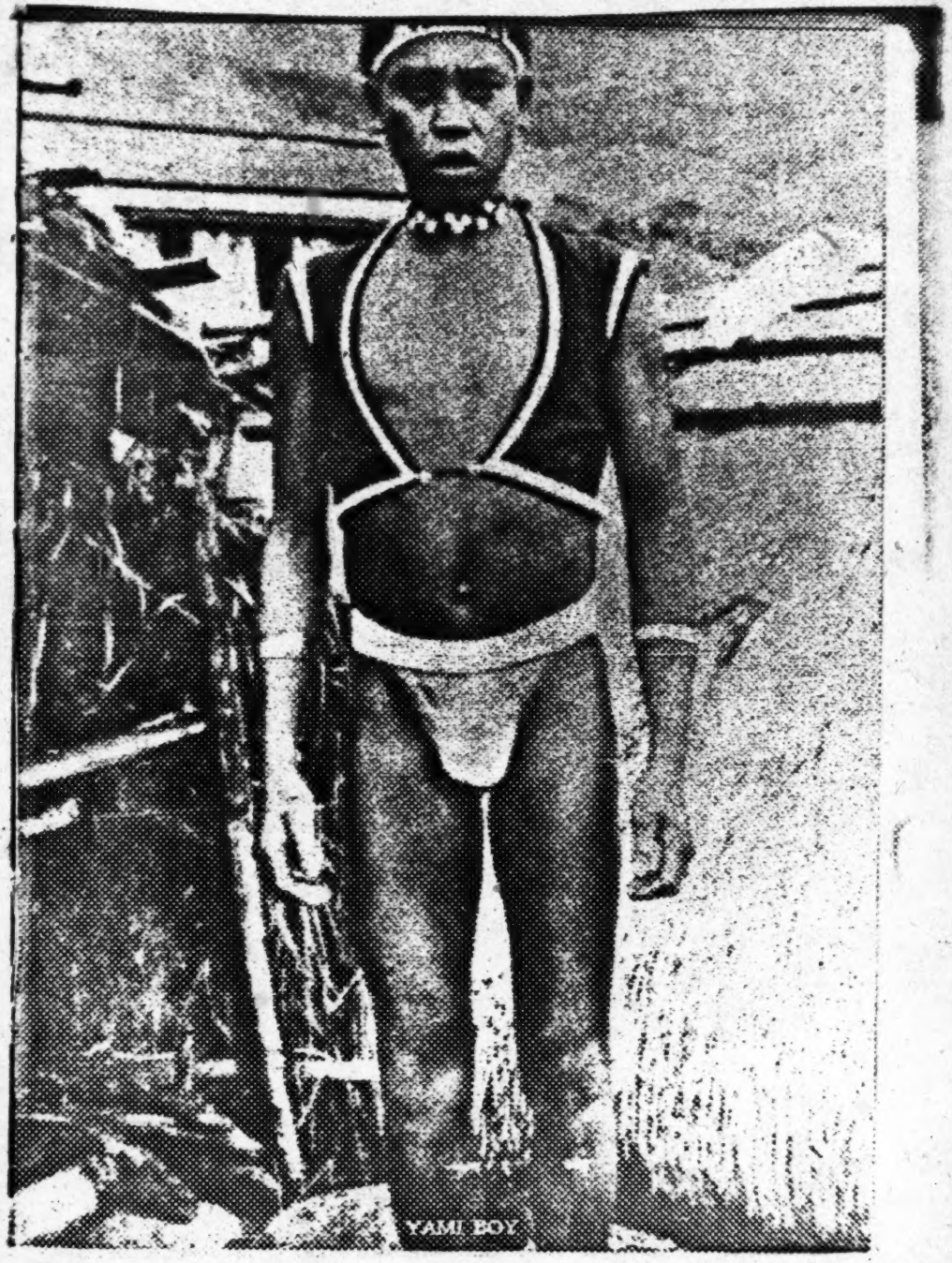
34: Del Re--12-15 U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
116, 291, 302, 142 Yami

"Except for ceremonial occasions, the men only wear a 'G-string' and the women a short skirt and, sometimes, a kind of cloak reaching down to the waist. They anoint their dark coffee-coloured skin with pig-fat in order to beautify themselves as well as for hygienic reasons. Their hair of a reddish hue--hence the name Kô-tô-sho--is worn long and bobbed, by the men as well as by the women. This seems to be a custom now peculiar to this tribe. Referring to the Formosan style of hairdressing an anonymous XVIIIth century Dutch writer noted that no [pages 13 and 14 contain illustrations] [15] male was allowed to wear his hair below his ears until he had reached the age of 16 or 17 after which he let his hair grow as long as the women do in Europe. The women, however, have long hair, which they never cut. Only when their hair has grown long do they begin courting. (3) Another peculiarity is that they neither smoke nor drink

3. cpr. Veerwaarlooside Formosa, Amsterdam, 1675 (subsequently cited as VF), Part I, p. 7, an invaluable and, on the whole, reliable source of information concerning the Formosan savages, particularly those inhabiting the West central and Southwestern part of the island (Sinkan) in the neighbourhood of Tayouan (present day Tainan-Anping) with whom the Dutch settlers came into closer contact.

any kind of intoxicating beverage."

34: DelRe U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami



291
1H2

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami

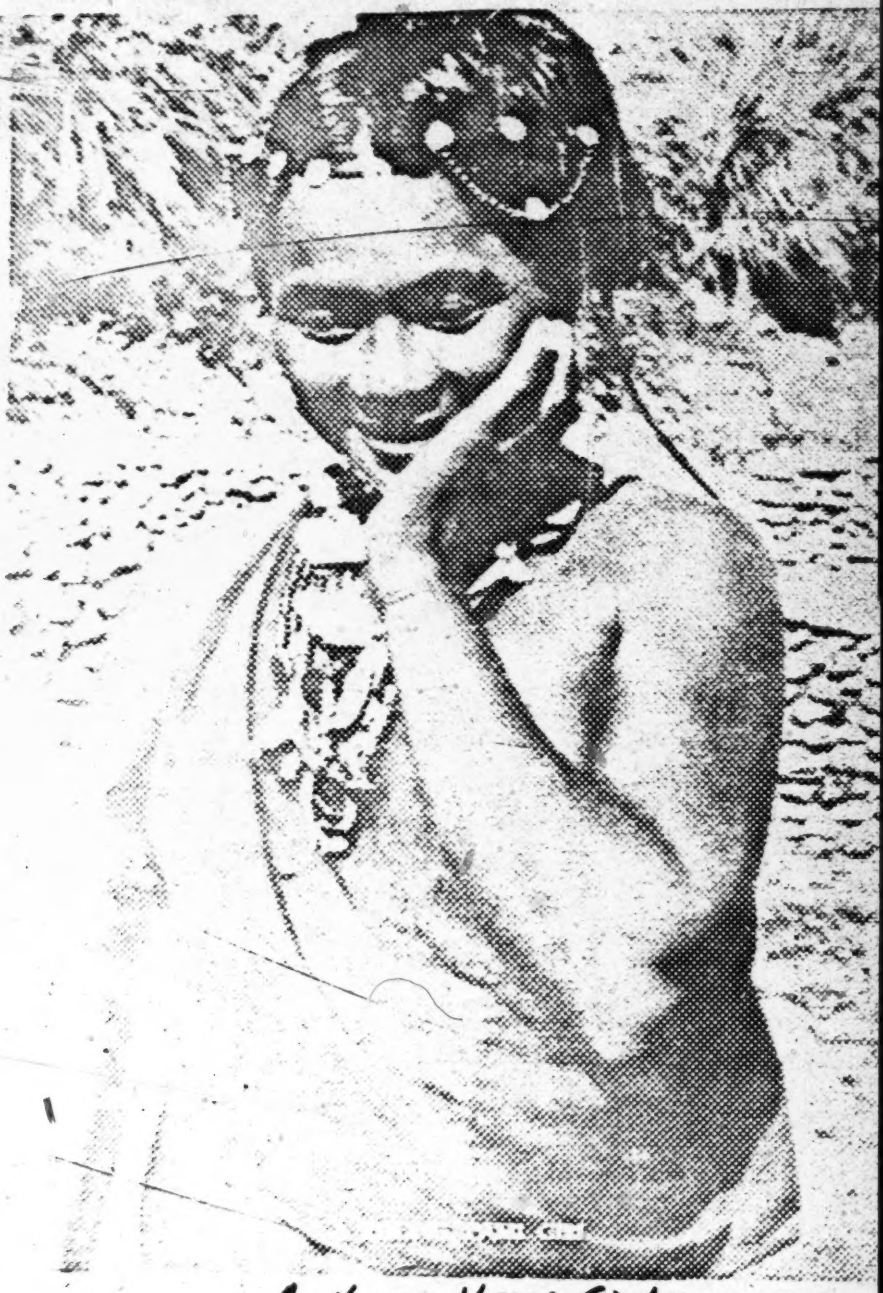
Yami Woman Spinning

14

291
142
283

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigine
Yami

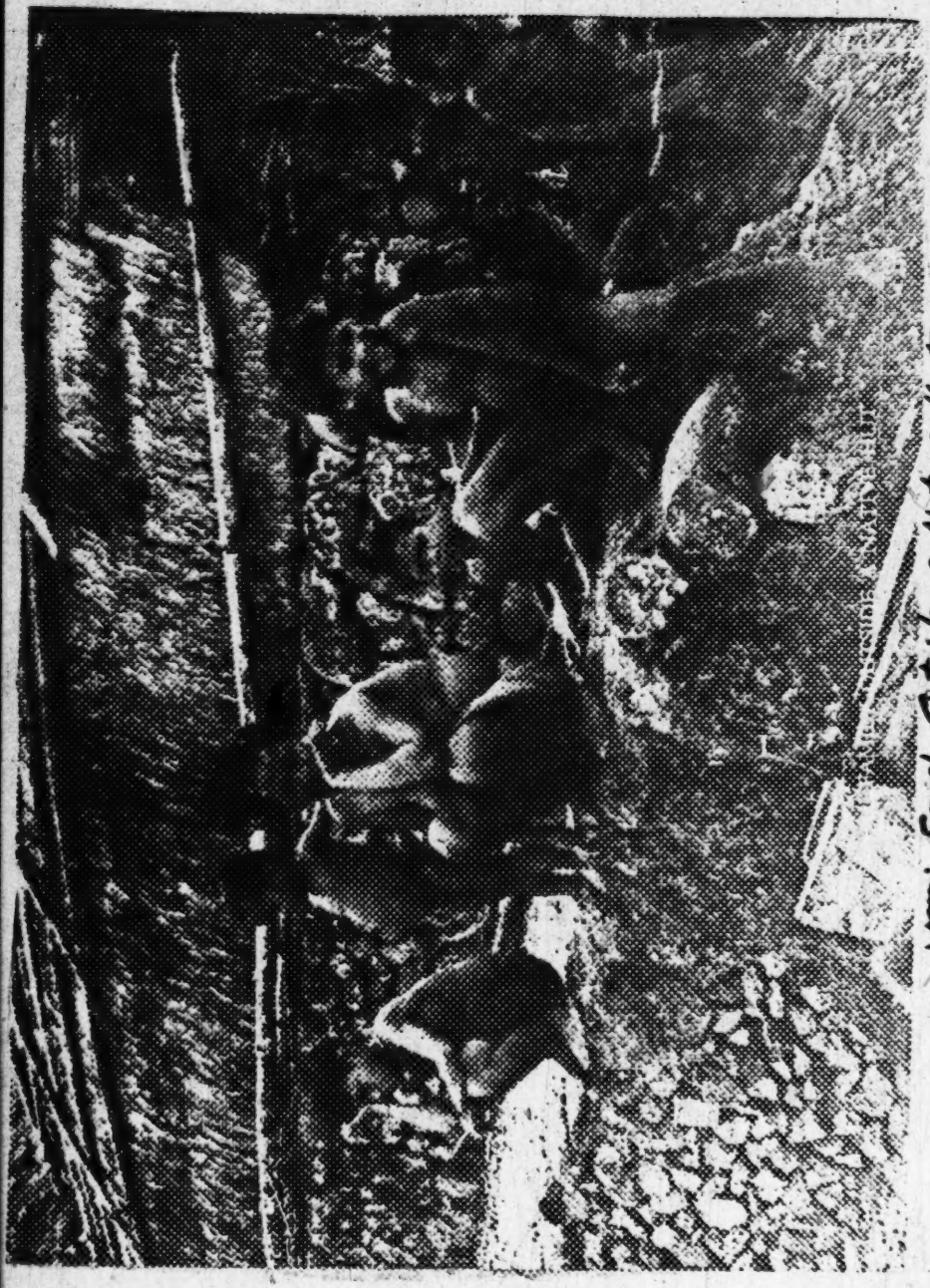
142



A young Yami Girl

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami

142
592



Yami Family Outside a Native Hut

35: Collingwood--136-137 D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosan Aborigines
116, 142 Sek-hoan

"The occupants of these habitations were a fine race of people, much superior in good looks to the Chinese; their features being more regular and well formed, and their expression decidedly more intelligent. The complexion was olive, the eyes [137] wanting the obliquity so characteristic of the Mongol race, the cheek-bones less high and prominent, the lips somewhat thick, and the chin well turned, giving altogether a very pleasing expression, neither stupid nor savage. The hair was usually black, but sometimes had a decidedly reddish cast, and that of the women was luxuriant and tied with a loose knot, while the men had adopted the Chinese custom of shaving the forehead, though not so far back as the vertex, and wearing a pigtail. Their physical proportions were in many cases very striking, and among them we saw both men and women of stalwart proportions. Some of the young girls were decidedly pretty, and exhibited all the coquetry, the love of finery, and other characteristics, which distinguish the sex in general in other parts of the world."

35: Collingwood--142-143 D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 161, 165, 732 Sek-hoan

"With regard to their diseases, we had no means of learning anything of the mortality of the village. One young woman appeared to be recovering from small-pox, and one old woman [143] was covered with a skin disease, which gave her a leprous appearance, but the people in general were healthy-looking and physically strong, hardy, and well made. We observed no deformities among them, with the exception of one child of three or four years old, which crawled nimbly about on its hands and knees, and appeared to be physically unable to stand or walk. The village may have contained, at a rough estimate, two hundred and fifty inhabitants. There were plenty of children, but old grey-headed persons were not numerous."

36: Dodd--70 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 212

"The Hill Savages of North Formosa are, without doubt, exactly like other human beings in the shape of their bodies and number of their limbs, and although they are as wild as the animals which roam about their country, have no written language of their own, and live in a most primitive style, yet there are no signs of a Darwinian tail, neither do they at all give you the idea that their progenitors were of the monkey species."

36: Dodd--70-71 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines-1-2
116, 142

"The complexion of old men of the tribes [MLB: of North Formosa] is very sallow and often swarthy; that of young, healthy warriors much lighter and clearer, but there is observable in the majority of faces a dark tinge not to be seen in the faces of Chinese, not quite so dark as the complexion of mixed descendants of Portuguese settlers in Macao, but resembling more the tint to be seen in the faces of fair-complexioned Japanese. They are, if anything, darker-skinned than ordinary Chinamen who have not been exposed to the sun; but the peculiar strain referred to, does not appear so distinctly in the younger members of the tribe, or so strong, as it does in the complexions of those who have taken an active part in hunting, fighting, and in the hard daily struggle for existence.

The skin of the darkest savage of the North of the island is not so dark as the complexions of many representatives of Spain, southern France and Italy, and in higher latitudes, many faces of Celtic type shew as dark a hue as that observable in the faces of the aborigines of the North. In old members of the tribes, the colour of the skin assumes a duskier and sallower tint, constant on the frequent exposure to the sun and to the weather, but with all this, there is no similarity of colour to that visible in the faces of African negroes.

The strain of negro blood was plainly visible in the faces of the wrecked Pellew Islanders, but in the colour [71] of the skin and in the texture of the hair of the northern tribes there are no signs of negro extraction. Their hair is invariably dark and lank,

not curly or frizzled, their lips are not so thick even as those of Malays, and the high noses possessed by many approach often the European type. With these evidences before us, it is safe to assume that these savages have inherited an intermediate colour not apparently traceable to negro admixture... The colour of the skin of all the Northern tribes I have seen appears to be of a uniform hue, without any variety, beyond a darker or lighter complexion observable when comparing bronzed and swarthy old men with younger members of the tribe who have never been much exposed to the weather."

36: Dodd--71-72 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 142

"The general contour of the face resembles somewhat that [72] of a Malay, but the lips of the Formosan savage are not so thick, neither are their noses (excepting in few instances) quite so flat as those of the Malays whom I have seen at Singapore and in China. It may safely be said that there is nothing in their physiognomy which resembles the Chinese, their natural enemies, whom they imagine to be the only other inhabitants of Formosa or indeed of the world."

36: Dodd--72 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 152

"On first meeting a savage of the true type (not beggar savages who are to be found on the borders and often in Chinese villages), you notice immediately the wide difference between him and the Celestial whom you have left on the opposite side of the borders, not only in the shape of his head, but particularly in the expression of the eye, which reminds you more than anything else of the wild and anxious gaze of a Scotch deer-hound. The eyes of most of the young warriors are strikingly black and piercing, they always appear to be on the move, staring to their full extent and gazing with a clear but eager look as it were at some far distant object beyond you. In the eye of the younger huntsmen and warriors, you cannot recognise care, but the look of those in their prime speaks of anxious thought for the morrow and is an index of the general feeling of insecurity, which must frequently and naturally exist amongst men who almost daily encounter dangers from contact with their human enemies, in the shape of neighbouring unfriendly tribes or the wily Chinese invader, as well as at times the wild animals of the forests, on the flesh of which they are, for the most part, dependent for their subsistence. The expression referred to is not one of fear, but denotes rather a life of care and anxiety."

36: Dodd--72-73 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 302

"The head [MLB: of the "savage of the true type."] being generally small and round, the face is not particularly large or full. The eyes are very dark-coloured and straight cut, not at all oblique. In those of good-looking young men and women, the lashes are dark and long, eyebrows black, strong and thick, but not overhanging. In some faces they often nearly meet at the root of the nose. They are decidedly a very distinct feature of the face, as beards and whiskers are unknown and a moustache is seldom attempted, though I have seen certain old members of tribes [73] wearing a resemblance to one: as a rule all hairs appearing on the chin or cheek are plucked out by the roots, a small pair of tweezers being used for the purpose."

36: Dodd--73 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 142

"The shape of the heads of savages varies considerably, though the majority of them appear round and rather small. Their faces are for the most part of a Malayan type, some have a Jewish cast, and again you observe faces whose profiles resemble those of Europeans. I am inclined to think that these differences in physiognomies are attributable to the mixture of Malay, Philippine and Polynesian blood with the original ancient stocks previously existing in the island.

37: Steere--305 [2] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 191, 174, 142, 292 Sek-hoan

"The Lek-whan call themselves Paijek in their own tongue, which all speak in their families, though all, but the very old, speak Chinese also, and some of the younger ones can write it with some readiness. There seem to be no manuscripts or other proofs that they formerly had any connection with the Dutch, and their position at nearly equal distances from Taiwanfu and Tamsni, the two points occupied by the Dutch, would have made them among the last visited by them, and the least influenced. Their language shows them to be closely connected with the savage tribes of the island, and with the Pepo-whans of the south. They are large and strongly framed as compared with the Chinese, but their faces are coarse, and the teeth of the women protrude; but their countenances show much good nature and kindly feeling. Their dress is much that of the poorer classes of Chinese, though for weddings and great ceremonies they use a national dress, consisting of two or three long sleeveless mantles, open in front, and the under one reaching to the heels, while those above are shorter. These are ornamented with a large amount of red embroidery about the bottom. They raise a species of nettle, from which they make a coarse but lasting cloth."

37: Steere--307 [2] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 101, 131, 142, 621, 291 Chin-hoan

"The savages that I visited east of the Lek-whan settlement of Posia, I have left with the general designation of Che-whan. The Chinese and Pepo-whans often call them Bon-whan. They occupy a part of the water shed of the island about the head-waters of the river that flows through the valley of Posia and into the Formosan channel near Changwha, and of other streams that flow into the Pacific. They are said to belong to a nation or confederacy, of over thirty villages, under one chief. They are very small and inferior looking, hardly averaging five feet in height, but very muscular from their life spent in climbing up and down their steep mountains. Their dress is made of a species of nettle, perhaps the ramil plant, which they cultivate, and which the women weave into narrow strips of very strong and durable, but somewhat coarse cloth, which is generally ornamented with red and blue stripes woven in. The only clothing of the men is a coarse sleeveless shirt of this cloth, which comes down to the middle of the thigh. I saw a couple of men among them wearing nothing but narrow (tapa rabos), not so wide as the hand, made apparently from the hair of some animal, woven, and colored red. They were said to belong to another, but friendly tribe. The women wear a sort of short tunic or kilt."

37: Steere--307 [3] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 301, 516 Chin-hoan

"Both sexes go barefooted, and from long usage, their feet get as hard as horn, so that spines and sharp rocks do not penetrate them. They appeared to be very flat-footed, the arch of the foot being almost entirely wanting, while the toes were much spread, the big toe turning round toward the heel, so that it almost made a right angle. The women are very fond of wearing ear-rings of white shell, and bands of beads of the same about the head. The men stretch their ears, generally by putting in pieces of bamboo, but upon occasions of display, those who are able, put in disks of white shell two inches or more in diameter."

37: Steere--310 [1] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 131, 621, 142 Chin-hoan

"The Tsui-whan--Chinese Tsui, water, and whan, savage--are so called from living about a small lake, which is situated about ten or fifteen miles to the south of Posia, from which they get a great part of their living by fishing. This lake, with the flat, cultivable lands about it, is entirely shut in by wooded mountains, those to the east rising to great height. The lake is over two miles in length, and contains a number of species of fish and eels. There are three villages of Tsui-whan about the lake, containing perhaps in all a thousand people, under one chief, and apparently entirely separate and independent of any other tribes of savages. They are a small but well-formed race, with regular and rather pleasing features."

37: Steere--311-312 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 142, 291, 622, 301 Chin-hoan

"The Kale-whan are very small in stature, averaging about five feet. The features of the younger ones are quite regular and pleasant, but among the old, want and vice have almost made them to look like brutes. They dress in Chinese cloth--the men in the short coat or hunting shirt, that leaves the legs and arms exposed. The chief was dressed in the skin of a tiger cat, which seemed to be his badge of office. The women dress much as the Chinese and Pepo-whans in the plain below, but they sometimes spend much time in embroidering their sleeves and trowsers. The women were always, while we were among them, whether at work in the fields or in the villages, crowned with wreaths of vines and flowers. These were often nothing more than sweet potato vines, but in some cases beautiful wild plants and flowers. Many of the men were also decorated in this way, and it would almost seem to be [312]a distinguishing mark of the tribe."